

# Western Carol

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1828

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

**PRINTING.**—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the time, the terms of the *Western Carolinian* have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter, until discontinued. Notices must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

## United States Laws.

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO. XLVIII.

An Act to establish a Southern Judicial District in the Territory of Florida.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That there shall be established another Judicial District in the Territory of Florida, to be called the Southern District, embracing all that part of the Territory which lies south of a line from Indian river on the east, and Charlotte harbor on the west, including the latter harbor; which said court shall exercise all the jurisdiction within said district, as the other Superior Courts, respectively, exercise within their respective districts, and shall be subject to all the laws which govern or regulate the same; and there shall be appointed for said district a Judge; and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Clerk for said court. There shall also be appointed an Attorney and Marshal, who shall exercise all the duties, give the same bond and security, and be entitled to the same salaries, fees, and compensation, that is now allowed by law to Attorneys and Marshals in other districts in the territory.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the stated sessions of said court shall be held on the first Mondays of May and November annually, at Key West; and such other intermediate sessions, from time to time, as the Judge in his discretion may think advisable and necessary. The Judge shall reside at the Island of Key West, and shall be entitled to receive a salary for his services two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That whenever, in any case concerning wrecked property, or property abandoned at sea, the Judge aforesaid shall have determined the rate of salvage to be allowed to salvors, it shall be his duty, unless the salvage decreed shall have been adjusted, without recourse to vessel and cargo, to direct such proportion of salvage to be paid to the salvors in kind; and that the property saved shall be divided accordingly, under the inspection of the officers of the court, and before it shall have been taken out of the custody of the Revenue officers.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That whenever it shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Judge of said court, that any of the property saved, is, from its character, not susceptible of being divided in the manner proposed, or that there are articles in the cargo of a perishable nature, it shall be his duty to direct a sale of the same, for the benefit of all concerned.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That the property remaining, after separating the portion adjudged to the salvors, shall not be removed from such store as may be used for public purposes, nor disposed of in any other way, within nine months, unless by the order of the owners, or of their authorized agents; and that the duties accruing upon such property may be secured at any port in the United States, where the owners may reside.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,** That no vessel shall be employed as a wreck-er, unless under the authority of the Judge of said court; and that it shall not be lawful to employ on board such vessel, any wrecker who shall have made conditions with the captain or supercargo of any wrecked vessel, before or at the time of affording relief.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. XLIX.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of Tonnage and Import," and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of

tonnage and impost, within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That no other or higher rate of duties shall be imposed or collected on vessels of Prussia, or of her Dominions, from whence ever coming, nor on their cargoes, howsoever composed, than are, or may be, payable on vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to return all duties which have been assessed, since the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, on Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, beyond the amount which would have been payable on vessels of the United States, and their cargoes; and that the same allowances of drawback be made on merchandise exported in Prussian vessels as would be made on similar exports in vessels of the United States.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That so much of this act as relates to Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, shall continue and be in force during the time that the equality for which it provides shall, in all respects, be reciprocated in the ports of Prussia, and her Dominions; and if, at any time hereafter, the said equality shall not be reciprocated in the Ports of Prussia, and her Dominions, the President may, and he is hereby, authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that fact, and thereupon so much of this act as relates to Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, shall cease and determine.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. L.

An Act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the State of Alabama.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the assent of Congress be, and hereby is, granted, to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, passed on the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act to incorporate the Cahaba Navigation Company."

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LI.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Female Orphan Asylum in Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum in the District of Columbia.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That John I. Smith, William G. Ridgely and Daniel Russell, and their successors in office, duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style, and title of "The Trustees of the Female Orphan Asylum of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia."

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That William Hawley, John P. Van Ness, Nathan Towson, Obadiah B. Brown, and James Larned, and their successors in office, to be appointed as is hereinafter directed, are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation and body politic in law, and in fact, to have continuance forever, under the name, style, and title of "The Washington City Orphan Asylum."

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed to either of said Asylums, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or to have been purchased for, or on account of the same, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporations respectively, and that they may purchase, take, and receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights or privileges, or any goods chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature soever which shall, or may hereafter be given, granted, sold bequeathed or devised unto either of them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same: *Provided*, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by either of said corporations, shall at no time exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That the said corporations respectively, by the

name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, within the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or Corporations can sue or be sued, and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter or exchange at pleasure, to appoint a Treasurer and Secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and fix their compensation, and to remove any or all of them and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit, and to make such bye laws as may be useful for the government of said Asylums, and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, and the same to alter, amend or abrogate at pleasure.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,** That there shall be an annual meeting of the contributors to the Orphan Asylum of Georgetown, on the first Monday in June, in every year, at which they shall appoint a first female directress, a second female directress, a second female manager, who shall have power to superintend and manage the internal affairs of the Asylum, and to fill vacancies in their own Board, and any vacancy that may happen by death or otherwise among the Trustees, and to serve until their successors are duly appointed; and a majority of the said Trustees shall be a quorum, and authorized to act.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,** That the present managers of the Washington City Asylum, called by the title of association "a Board of Trustees," may continue in office, discharging the duties of the same, until the second Tuesday in October next, at which time, and on the same day in each year thereafter, said corporation, by those who from their bye laws may be qualified to vote, shall be regulated, and the officers thereof appointed, agreeably to the provisions of this act; that is to say, there shall be appointed a first, and a second female directress, and also fifteen female managers; and these directresses and managers, a majority of whom shall be necessary to do business, at such time and place as they may direct, shall appoint a Treasurer and Secretary, and such other officers, and also perform such other duties as the bye laws may direct: *Provided*, No bye law shall be enacted inconsistent with any law now existing in the District of Columbia.

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,** That when any destitute male or female child may be received into the Asylum, with the approbation of the parent, guardian or friends who may have the care of said child, they shall not thereafter be at liberty to withdraw or leave the Asylum without the consent of the Directors, until, if a male, he shall attain the age of twenty-one years; or if a female the age of eighteen years; but, up to the periods, and ages aforesaid, they shall remain subject to the direction of the Asylum, or those to whom, by said Asylum, they may be bound, unless by consent given by those directing the Institution they may be exonerated from service previous to attaining those respective ages.

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted,** That any vacancy which from death, resignation or otherwise, may happen in any of the offices or places of said Asylum, shall be supplied or filled after the mode to be prescribed in their bye laws; and also in pursuance of said bye laws, power shall be possessed to alter and amend the same from time to time, and to remove and appoint to office whenever it shall be deemed advisable to do so.

Approved: 24th May, 1828.

NO. LII.

An Act making appropriations for Custom Houses and Ware Houses.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be selected, and purchased, a suitable site for a Custom House and Ware House, at Newport, in Rhode Island, and to cause a safe and convenient building to be erected thereon, for the transaction of Custom House business, and for the safe keeping of the records thereof, and of the property in the custody of the Government; and that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, likewise authorized to cause to be purchased a suitable site for a Custom House and Ware House in the city of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and to have erected a safe and convenient building, or to purchase a proper site already erected thereon, for the transac-

tion of Custom House business, and for the safe keeping of the records thereof, and of the property in the custody of the Government; and that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause a suitable site to be selected and purchased for a Custom House and Ware House at Portland, in Maine, and to cause a safe and convenient building to be erected thereon, for the transaction of Custom House business, and for the safe keeping of the records thereof, and of the property in the custody of the Government; and that a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid.

Approved: 24th May, 1828.

NO. LIII.

An Act to continue in force, for a limited time, and to amend an act entitled, "An act to enable claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims."

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the act approved the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to enable claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims," shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force: that is to say, for the purpose of filing petitions in the manner prescribed by that act, to and until the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and for the purpose of enabling the claimants to obtain a final decision on the validity of their claims in the Courts of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively; the said claims having been exhibited within the time above specified; the said act shall be continued in force to, and until, the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and no longer; and the Courts having cognisance of said claims shall decide upon and confirm such as would have been confirmed under the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, for two years, from and after the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and all the claims authorized by that act, to be heard and decided, shall be ratified and confirmed to the same extent that the same would be valid if the country in which they lie had remained under the dominion of the sovereignty in which said claims originated.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That so much of the said act as subjects the claimants to the payment of costs in any case where the decision may be in favor of their claims, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the costs shall abide the decision of the cause as in ordinary causes before the said court; and so much of the said act as requires the claimants parties to their suits, or to show the court what adverse claimants there may be to the land claimed of the United States, be also hereby repealed. And the confirmations had by virtue of said act, and the patents issued thereon, shall operate only as relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall, in no wise, affect the right or title, either in law or equity, of adverse claimants of the same land.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That where any claim, founded on concession, warrant, or order of survey, shall be adjudged against and rejected, the claimant or his legal representatives, by descent or purchase, being actual inhabitants and cultivators of the soil, the claim to which shall have been rejected, shall have the right of pre-emption, at the minimum price of the public lands, as soon as the land shall be surveyed and subdivided by the United States, of the quarter section on which the improvement shall be situated, and so much of every other quarter section which contains any part of the improvement, as shall be within the limits of the rejected claim.

Approved: 26 May, 1828.

arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be for ever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of schools, with the several townships and districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall, by law, direct: *And provided also*, That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That, if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said Legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LIV.

An Act to confirm claims to lands in the District between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers, founded on habitation and cultivation.

**BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,** That the claims to lands founded on habitation and cultivation, reported for confirmation by the Register and Receiver of the South-western District of Louisiana, in their report, dated November first, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of Congress, of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, contained in the third class of the report of said Register and Receiver be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, except claim number forty-two, near Cantonment Jessup, and the claims of Leonard Dyson, numbers fourteen and eighteen; Samuel Norris, numbers ten and thirteen; Baptiste Pointe, brother and sisters, number nineteen; Baptiste Pointe, son-in-law, number twenty; Henry Stockman, number twenty-one; Moses Robison, number twenty-one; James Pharis, number twenty-four; Cesar Wallace, number thirty-four and fifty-six; John Montgomery, Junior, number sixty-nine; and Emanuel Trickle, number two hundred and thirty-one; which claims are suspended until it is ascertained whether they are situated within the limits of the lands claimed by the Caddo Indians.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the confirmations made by this act shall not be construed to extend further than to a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and the claims hereby confirmed shall be located under the direction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public surveys, so far as practicable, and shall include the improvements of the claimants respectively.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

## Mills and Lands.

**THE valuable Mills and Lands** formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mucksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16th

THOMAS D. GIBBS,  
JOSEPH HANES,  
PETER SANER,  
JACOB SANER,  
MARTIN SANER.

May 25d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 425 acres, will be sold in connection with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mucksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling house, with out houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, so as to accommodate farmers. Apply as above.



**Salisbury Tract Depository.**—One hundred thousand pages of Tracts have been received from the American Tract Society in New-York, and are now ready for sale at the store of Mr. Michael Brown, the Agent of the Salisbury Tract Depository; on application to whom, auxiliary societies, and individuals, can be supplied, on the lowest possible terms. Subscribers to the Salisbury Auxiliary Tract Society, can obtain their quota of tracts, by applying at Mr. Brown's store.

**More Christian Liberty.**—In our paper a few weeks back, we published a short article from the Richmond Visitor, stating that a gentleman in Virginia left his name with the editor of that paper, pledging himself to be one of 50 persons, to raise in ten years the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated for the benefit of the Union Theological Seminary, in that state. In the Visitor of the 23d ult. it is announced that another gentleman has left his name, who is willing to be one of the 50 persons for the purpose above stated. The Visitor then asks, if 48 persons more cannot be found, who are willing to go and do likewise? It answers the question, by saying they can and will be found. It is a peculiar privilege, which we do not properly appreciate, to have our lot cast in an age of such expanded benevolence and philanthropic munificence.

**Horrible!**—In May last, a Brazilian brig was run ashore on the island of Cadiz, which proved to be a pirate. The brig sailed from Rio Janeiro for St. Thomas; while off the coast of Africa, the Capt. went ashore sick, the crew mutinied, part of them were murdered, and the rest sailed on a piratical expedition. The first ship captured, was the Topaz, of Boston, on her way from India, home; all on board were murdered, the ship robbed and burnt. Eight more vessels were robbed, mostly English, and nearly all their crews murdered. Finally, the brig discharged her valuable cargo, among which was \$40,000 in specie, at Curona; they run the brig ashore at Cadiz, for the purpose of escaping suspicion. May speedy justice overtake these monsters in human form.

**Pretty Good!**—The New-Haven (Connecticut) Register, among other signs, publishes the result of a balloting at a log-rolling in Neshamock, in that state; and seems to chuckle at the fact, that Adams received 22, and Jackson only 4. You are welcome to such signs: Gen. Jackson never did, nor never expects to, succeed at any kind of log-rolling: Whereas John Quincy Adams has effected a great deal by log-rolling: he came into the Presidency by a system of log-rolling, and is as busy as a mouse in a meal-tub in trying to keep his seat by the same means. We will give him a majority at all log-rollings: we neither expect nor wish our candidate to succeed by such means.

**A bad business.**—Mr. Jno. Campbell, jr. has announced his intention of abandoning the publication of the Milton Gazette, as a losing concern. Unlucky man. His fate, however, we are afraid, awaits more of the fraternity, unless some of us abandon the newspaper business, before poverty enters our doors, and drives us out at the windows.

**New cotton.**—Some new cotton was brought to the town of Petersburg, Virginia, about the 25th of last month, for which 11 cents pr. pound was offered.

**Mr. Lundy.**—We beg pardon, Friend Lundy, of the friends of Universal Emancipation, judges uncharitably, when he charges us with attempting to excite "a mean prejudice against the *Naguers*," because we said "people ought to be cautious in buying any thing of *vagrant negroes*." The occasion of our giving this caution, was the selling in Georgetown, S. C. by a negro fellow, some *snake's eggs*, under a false representation that they were terrapin eggs. We did suppose that this circumstance was sufficient to justify us, in the eyes of every good citizen, in cautioning the public against not only similar, but all other supposable impositions, from the same source; but it seems the morbid sensibility of Friend Benjamin, on all matters concerning that folk nearest and dearest to his heart, the *Naguers*, has tortured our caution into a "pitiful attempt" to excite a "mean prejudice" against the unfortunate race of human beings who are held in bondage in our country. We as much deplore the evils of slavery, and as keenly feel the wrong originally done our fellow-mortals in Africa, by bringing away and enslaving them, as Benjamin Lundy, or any other pseudo-philanthropist, who even hawks louder and more incessantly (*if possible*) about humanity, the calls of justice, and all that sort of thing, than he does. Slavery is an evil; but at whose door does the fault lie? Not at ours; because the thing was *entailed* upon us, and cleaveth to us like original sin; and we could not, if we would, blot the stain from the face of our institutions. But it is useless for us now, when other weighty concerns engross our attention, to "argue the topic" with Benjamin Lundy, whose trade it is to sow the seeds of insubordination and rebellion among the slaves; and who earns his bread thereby.

**Another.**—SOMETHING! We have seen a pamphlet of 24 octavo pages, entitled "The Tennessee Administration Advocate," by John Newman, M. A. P. S. It is modestly addressed "to the people of the United States, and more especially the inhabitants of Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, and N. York." But the thing has no imprint, nor date; nor does the "M. A. P. S." (query, what do these initials mean?) author give us any clue to guess at the motive by which he was actuated in delivering himself (presuming the *Doctor* to have been his own accuser) of such a production. A *homo natura* in politics. John Newman is a native of Salisbury, and was for many years a skilful physician here. Some fifteen years since, he removed to Nashville, in Tennessee, where he successfully followed his profession, and might have continued to be respected, in his line of business, had he not, in an ill-advised moment, been induced to dabble in politics, a vocation for which he is as unqualified as a monkey is to tend a china-shop. Being a good doctor, some people took it into their heads once upon a time, that he might be a good hand at tinkering the *body-politic*; so they elected him to represent the ancient borough of Salisbury in the house of commons of North Carolina. He repaired to the seat of Government; and,



## The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Jackson.**

(OF TENNESSEE.)  
"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

JEFFERSON.  
"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c.

JAMES MADISON.  
"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE.  
"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."

HENRY CLAY.  
"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than my man now living."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**  
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)  
The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[Election is on Thursday, 15th day of November.]

**JACKSON'S ELECTORAL TICKET.**  
1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.  
2d "—Mortimer Stokes, of Wilkes.  
3d "—Peter Forney, of Lincoln.  
4th "—John Giles, of Rowan.  
5th "—Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  
6th "—John M. Morehead, of Guilford.  
7th "—Walter P. Leake, of Richmond.  
8th "—William P. Mangum, of Orange.  
9th "—Josiah Crudup, of Wake.  
10th "—John Hall, of Warren.  
11th "—Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.  
12th "—Kedar Ballard, of Gates.  
13th "—Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.  
14th "—Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.  
15th "—Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

**GEN. JACKSON.**

The following is a copy of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to his friend in Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated 7th May, 1828.

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 11th ult. and I thank you for the friendly and flattering sentiments you expressed."

"The Hermitage is a genteel country mansion house of brick—not remarkable for dimension, and modestly situated behind a slight elevation of the ground over which you approach it. It is two stories high, with a small portico in front opening into a wide passage, with two rooms on each side. The first room on the left is the chamber, the second the dining room, where the guests from every quarter of the Union partake of the hero's plain but abundant fare, and enjoys the kind attentions of Mrs. Jackson, ever 'on hospitable cares intent.' The General sits on the right hand of his lady, and always says grace, as the old gentlemen in our State used to do. One of his nephews, or his adopted son, usually occupies the foot of the table and does its chief honors. Warm hospitality begets cheerful conversation; and considering the variety of guests, I never saw this effect produced in a higher degree than at Gen. Jackson's, perfect freedom presides, and the General himself is not seldom reminded of his 'military chieftainship,' and other enormities with which the corruptionists find it needful to charge him. These good humored sallies he enjoys exceedingly, and retorts them by interesting anecdotes or witty repartees. I heard a gentleman ask another who was complaining of a stage driver, why he did not give the fellow a drubbing? replied in the General's presence—'Oh I was afraid they would think me a military chieftain, if I proceeded to such extremities.' The General laughed heartily. On the right hand of the passage are the sitting and the drawing rooms. The walls of the former are hung with the fact simile Declaration of Independence, the 4th of July letters of Adams and Jefferson, with a print of the last supper, with several medallions of Washington, and as well as I can recollect, of Franklin. The drawing room contains likenesses of the General, his lady, and several of his friends, by Mr. Earle, a very eminent painter. Among the portraits, is that of the late Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. The swords, pistols, canes, medals, &c. which by various States, societies and individuals, were presented to him, are in this room. On the mantle piece are two small bronze figures of Napoleon, exquisitely turned and made from a fragment of one of the cannon taken at Austerlitz. In the centre is a superb circular table, presented by the Governor of Louisiana to Mrs. Jackson, on which lie pamphlets and prints. I noticed a likeness of the late Governor Clinton, and Colder's memoir of the Canal. The rooms are handsomely papered—that of the passage, which is spacious and lofty, representing scenes from the noble epic of Fencelon. In this delightful house you see the greatest variety of character

teen miles, and Col. Turnbull, sent Capt. David Kinlock with a squadron of Tarlton's cavalry to the assistance of Carden: the battle continued so long, that the cavalry arrived, but not until Carden had been defeated. Kinlock, however, made a charge upon the militia, but with no better success than his friends, for he, on his turn, was driven back and fled towards Camden.

A remnant of the enemy took refuge in the fort, and Sumpter having no means of reducing it but by musketry, and the British army at Camden being distant but twenty-five miles, he thought it prudent to retire. By Sumpter's account "Major Bryan's corps was totally defeated, the Prince of Wales' regiment was exterminated and even its name has since never been recorded. Other detachments from the 63d and 71st under the command of Major Carden was also cut up and driven from their encampment with the entire loss of baggage. The action lasted the greatest part of the day and the enemy lost 800 men." The loss of the Americans was undoubtedly great but no return has been made of it.

One instance, perhaps an extreme one may give some idea of its extent. Lieut. John Brownfield,† went into action with his captain and 32 men, his captain was killed, and only himself and 12 men returned unhurt. Capt. Jameison, who was shot through the body in the action, says Sumpter, had 65 men killed. Many American faces were so blackened by gunpowder as to give them the appearance of Africans. Col. Hill and Major Winn were severely wounded, and Capt. McClure died with the composure of a patriot, consoling himself with the justice of his cause. Thus did Sumpter cut up the enemy by detail.

Under all circumstances the battle of Hanging Rock was more brilliant than it has ever been represented before; and in proportion to numbers was certainly the most bloody fought during the revolutionary war.

Note.—The particulars of this action have never yet been published. This account has been taken from a speech delivered by Gen. Sumpter in Congress in the year 1798, from a diary kept by Maj. Joseph Mejunkin, Officer of the Day in that action, from the reminiscences of Capt. Jameison, who was wounded in it, and of the late Dr. Robert Brownfield, Surgeon to Sumpter at that time.

† Dr. Brownfield.

The Adams men generally admit, that if they lose the votes of Kentucky, Ohio, or New Jersey, the election of Mr. Adams is hopeless. Conceding to them all of these states, the votes of Louisiana, and seven votes in Maryland besides, (all of which they cannot get) and the election of General Jackson is still secure. This result is clearly demonstrated by the following statement:

	Jackson.	Adams.
New England, - - -	51	
New York, - - -	22	14
New Jersey, - - -	8	
Pennsylvania, - - -	23	
Delaware, - - -	3	
Maryland, - - -	4	7
Virginia, - - -	24	
North Carolina, - - -	15	
South Carolina, - - -	11	
Georgia, - - -	9	
Alabama, - - -	5	
Mississippi, - - -	3	
Tennessee, - - -	11	
Illinois, - - -	3	
Missouri, - - -	3	
Ohio, - - -		16
Kentucky, - - -		14
Louisiana, - - -		5
Indiana, - - -	5	
	143	118

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

According to the laws now in force, the ensuing choice of electors will be made in the several states of the Union, in the following manner:

By General Ticket, (18 states.)	
States.	Votes.
New Hampshire, - - -	8
Massachusetts, - - -	15
Rhode Island, - - -	4
Connecticut, - - -	8
Vermont, - - -	7
New Jersey, - - -	9
Pennsylvania, - - -	28
Virginia, - - -	24
Louisiana, - - -	5
North Carolina, - - -	15
Georgia, - - -	9
Ohio, - - -	16
Indiana, - - -	5
Mississippi, - - -	3
Illinois, - - -	3
Alabama, - - -	5
Missouri, - - -	3
Kentucky, - - -	14

By the Legislature, (2 states.)

Delaware, - - -	3
South Carolina, - - -	11

In Districts, (4 states.)

Maine, - - -	9
Maryland, - - -	11
New-York, - - -	36
Tennessee, - - -	11

Total votes - - - - - 261

Of those, 131 are necessary to constitute a choice by the Electoral Colleges.

ant, days, sawba; whigs of, afterwards valry. Having, on the night just 1780, he moved over road, towards the Rock, where lay the Prince Wales' regiment, with a detachment of the 63d and 71st, amounting to about 400 infantry under Major Carden, and a body of Tories from the lower part of North Carolina under Major Bryan of about 900 men. On his march Sumpter took care to keep out an advance, which passed themselves as friends to the British, and took up all stragglers on the road. A little before day on the morning of the 9th, he arrived within half a mile of the enemy, and calling a council of war, made his dispositions for an attack upon them. He labored at present under every discouragement, which would have deterred a less determined mind from taking such a resolution: his force was less than one half of that of the enemy: they were secured by a strong position, a stockade fort and a field piece; and what was more discouraging than all the rest, he had not more than five or six rounds of ammunition to each man. In Sumpter's front, the road crossed the Hanging Rock Creek, running between lofty hills; on his right lay the British in open ground, on his left encamped the Tories on a hill side covered with trees, and between them and the fort ran a small stream of water through a valley covered with brush wood. Sumpter's disposition of his force was as follows: the South Carolinians formed the right and centre; Col. Steene commanded the right, and Lucy and Lyles the centre; the North Carolinians under Col. Irvin, formed the left. Capt. McClure with 50 riflemen, and Capt. Davie with 90 cavalry, were thrown into the reserve. The attack was made upon the Tories at the dawn of the morning. Steene, passing up the small stream between the fort and encampment, had nearly turned the left of the Tories before he was discovered, but two of his men firing contrary to orders gave the alarm, and both sides were soon warmly engaged along the valley. Shortly after, the centre and left wing, in moving up the hill, delivered a deadly fire upon the enemy while they formed; and rushing forward, the conflict became desperate on both sides, with guns nearly muzzle to muzzle. During this hot fire, Sumpter was heard every where along the line animating his men: while Irvin called out "Give it to them my boys! give it to them hotter and hotter." And so hot it became, that not only the balls but the powder and wadding struck upon each side. After an unusual struggle for them, the Tories gave way, at a fortunate moment; and were pursued by Davie at the head of the cavalry. Sumpter's ammunition was now expended, and he supplied himself by stripping it from the fallen and wounded Tories. In the mean time, Capt. McCulloch, at the head of 250 British regulars, was advancing to aid the Tories. Sumpter remained in the wood near to the open ground, and Steene, returning from where he had been engaged, formed on his left flank. McCulloch advanced through the open ground, and commenced firing at a distance; but Sumpter reserved his for a more certain purpose. Steene first commenced a galling fire upon the flank of the enemy, which being soon after followed up by Sumpter, McClure was mortally wounded and all his men cut off, or taken. They brought a second supply to the Americans. Meanwhile, Major Carden, with the remainder of his force and a field piece, advanced from the fort to rescue McCulloch. Sumpter retained his advantageous position, and calling upon McCulloch with his reserve, formed them as flankers on his right. This company coming fresh into action, delivered a fire which enfiladed Carden, and gave a decided turn to the contest; the enemy was driven back with much slaughter, and while retreating through the open ground in disorder, Davie opportunely returned and pursued them to the fort. But the action was not yet over.

The firing was heard early in the morning at Rocky Mount, distant fif-



...the floor of the house some of his political nostrums; which, being ignorantly compounded, (containing too large a proportion of mercury,) by a strange principle of revelation, operated on the doctor instead of the house, producing a capricious extravasation of bile, and ultimately giving him the "studs."...whereupon he incontinently cleared out from the seat of government, before the session was half through, cursing the whole General Assembly as a pack of unmanly blackguards. From that day he made a vow to stick to what nature had evidently cut him out for, viz: a studier of the physical ailments of man, and a maker of pills and boluses, and mixer of calomel and jalap, to remedy them. And we did not know he had so far forgotten this prudent determination, (formed, as we had justly presumed, on a full estimate of his own mental calibre) as again to trust himself in a second attempt to dive into the more refined and intricate science of politics, until the pamphlet under consideration, met our eye.

The aim of this political coxcomb manifestly is, to traduce and blacken the character of Gen. Jackson. But he has shot wide of his mark. With all the doctor's skill in making up medical prescriptions, we doubt whether he could mix a dose of ipecac, which would sooner produce nausea on the stomach of a plethoric person, than the bombastic style, and unmeaning length, of the disjointed sentences of which his pamphlet is made up, would on that of a sensible man. This second political conception of the doctor's having turned out an abortion, we would advise him not to try his hand in that way again; for he may rest assured, that in politics, he is "like a Hone."

His ill-judged and awkward attempts to turn politician, invariably expose him to the scorn and contempt of his enemies, and the secret ridicule of his professed friends.

#### SABBATH BREAKING.

Our readers have been informed that President Adams lately left Washington on a visit to Massachusetts. He arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, in a steam-boat on SUNDAY morning, 10 o'clock; where a large concourse of people had assembled, who greeted him with loud and long-continued huzzas! The boat continued on to Providence, where the passengers landed, and where the President was again cheered with not only loud huzzas, but with firing of cannon and guns, which was returned from the steam-boat! All this took place in the middle of the Sabbath day, 10 or 11 o'clock, when the citizens were repairing to their respective places of worship, or actually engaged in their devotional exercises. And after this, Mr. Adams rode on horseback, 20 miles that night, his company following in the carriage. The people of New-England are proverbial for their rigid observance of the Sabbath; and the complaints against Mr. Adams for this flagrant outrage upon their moral feelings, in thus violating the Lord's day, are loud and general,—from not only the political, but the Religious papers, of his own state, (Massachusetts.)

"We could not but recollect (says the *Christian Watchman*, published in Boston) the totally different course and example of the first President of the United States. It was the invariable rule of Gen. Washington to hallow the Sabbath. He would receive no visits of ceremony on that day. The conduct of President Adams is at this time to be especially regretted, because attempts are now making by the friends of the Sabbath, for its more strict and rational observance, and for counteracting all unnecessary travelling and labor on that day. Mr. Adams has most sorely wounded and grieved his religious friends through the country; and it is a wound and grief which they will not soon forget."

We also notice an article in the *Boston Recorder*, an eminently pious and ably conducted religious paper, reproaching the immoral influence of this conduct of Mr. Adams, so unbecoming the Chief Magistrate of the Union. We shall copy the article from the Recorder into our next paper; want of room compels us to omit it this week.

#### NORTH CAROLINA SILK.

There has been placed in our possession, for the purpose of showing to such persons in this vicinity as are desirous of seeing them, two specimens of beautiful *Shiraz* silk, manufactured by the family of Dr. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, from worms raised by him this season. One of the samples is from worms fed on the white, the other from the red mulberry leaves: the white mulberry produces much the best silk, being superior in strength, fineness and lustre, to that produced from the red species. As Dr. Alexander had but a small sprout of the white mulberry, its spring, to feed from, the sample sent us is consequently small. The climate, however, is well adapted to the growth of the white mulberry; and it can very easily be cultivated, to any desired extent, after procuring sprouts.

The samples of silk sent us, are from the second crop of worms this season; and we are informed that it is superior to that from the first crop; thus demonstrating the peculiar adaptation of this climate to the culture of silk. These samples were wound off the cocoons on a spool, by hand, which is a tedious process, machinery being required to expedite the operation. Dr. Alexander says, that in no instance did he kill the chrysalis in the cocoon; but permitted it, after taking three-fourths of the silk off, to cut out and deposit its eggs, which it will thus do with perfect safety. The samples sent us, were *wetted* by simply washing and boiling in soap-suds for 15 or 20 minutes. We are promised an account of Dr. Alexander's method of rearing the mulberry tree, his treatment of the worms, &c.

Those desirous of seeing these specimens of native silk, are invited to call on the editor of this paper, and examine them. And Dr. Alexander authorizes us to say, that any person who may be desirous of trying the experiment of rearing silk worms, can be supplied with Eggs, at from \$2 to \$4 the package. \$2 purchasing what is supposed to be 1000 eggs. Whoever wish to procure eggs, in this section of country, will please signify the same to the editor, or to Mr. Wm. F. Cowan of Statesville, before Mecklenburg November court, and they can be furnished, at the above prices.

Col. Geo. Hoover, and Mr. Abalom Myers, Sheriffs of Randolph and Anson counties, were the first this year to make their settlements for taxes with the Treasurer of this state.

**Fire in a Bank.**—On Saturday, the 23d ult. a fire broke out in the Branch of the State Bank at Edenton, which was soon extinguished, with a loss, in doors, windows, fences, tables, books, &c. of from three to five hundred dollars. Various surmises were about as to the cause of the fire; but it was supposed to have originated from a candle the Clerk used in the morning to melt wax to seal a letter, although the fire did not show itself till the closing of the bank after 1 o'clock. Mr. Pullen, the Cashier, was absent at Raleigh.

**Effects of Gambling.**—A man by the name of Jarvis, put an end to his existence on the 24th ult. in Augusta, Georgia, by shooting himself with a shot-gun. He had been but a short time in Augusta, and was prompted to the commission of the desperate act which put an end to his troubles in this world, by his losses in gambling!

**Small Pox.**—Several cases of small pox (or varioloid) have lately occurred in Northampton, Massachusetts, in those persons who had been re-vaccinated—so says a physician of that town.

Some of the convicts in the Massachusetts penitentiary set fire to the building lately, under the hope of being able to make their escape in the confusion. Luckily, however, the fire was got under before any of them were able to effect their purpose.

**Morgan.**—Mr. Bruce, late sheriff of Niagara county, N. York, has been tried at Canandaigua, and convicted on an indictment for kidnapping *H. Morgan*, of whom so much has of late been said. Mess. Darrow and Turner were acquitted, in consequence of the witness against them being rejected for *infidelity*, not believing in a God, &c. We have not seen what the sentence against Bruce was. It is a little remarkable that he did not produce a single witness to exonerate himself. These trials are said (for the first time) to afford a clear and legal history of the abduction of Morgan.

**Kentucky.**—We have not even yet received full returns of the elections in Kentucky. Metcalf, however, is no doubt elected; but by a very reduced majority. An extract of a letter from Kentucky, says the final returns show a majority of only 800 for Metcalf. And it is doubtful whether the Jackson or Adams candidate for Lt. Gov. is elected. A very decided majority of the new members of the legislature, are friends to Jackson. So that the game is finished in Kentucky: the fate of the administration is sealed. Indeed, a very intelligent and influential friend of Mr. Clay, in Lexington, declared, that unless they got a majority of 2,500 or 3,000, their cause would be hopeless! According to their own admission, then, they may as well give up the contest, surrender, and receive quarter.

**Missouri.**—Mr. Pettis, the Jackson candidate, is elected to Congress, over Mr. Bates, the present member, who is an Adams man. Beyond dispute, Missouri will give her three electoral votes to the People's candidate.

**Illinois.**—Gen. Duncan, a strenuous supporter of Jackson, has been re-elected to Congress from this state, by a large majority over Mr. Forquier, the Adams candidate. Illinois may be safely set down for Jackson.

**Indiana.**—Gov. Ray, who professed himself a Jackson man, is re-elected Gov. of this state; and Mr. Boone, a warm friend of Jackson, has been elected to Congress by a good majority over Mr. Blake, an Adams man, now in Congress. Messrs. Jennings and Test have been re-elected. We have the best reason to think Indiana will go for the Tennessee Farmer.

**New-York.**—The general election in this state takes place on the 1st Monday in November, which this year comes on the 3d day of the month. The election for Presidential Electors is also held at the same time. New indications of Jackson's growing popularity are constantly presented to our view: we cannot doubt but that a majority, at least, of the electoral votes of New-York, will be given to the people's candidate, Andrew Jackson.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

With what follows, we have published the returns from all the counties in the state, except two, Duplin and Hyde. In our next, we hope to be able to publish an entire list of the members elect, provided we receive, through the Raleigh papers, returns from the two remaining counties.

**Washington.**—Samuel Davenport, senate; Abner N. Vail, — Sanderson, commons.

**Sampton.**—Hardy Royal, senate; David Underwood, Thomas Boykin, commons.

**Columbus.**—James Burney, senate; Luke R. Simmons, Caleb Stephens, commons.

State of the poll in Ashe county: no opposition to John Harden for the senate; Calloway 501, Mitchell 454, Zachariah Baker 353, for the commons.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence has been received at New-York from England, to the 17th July.

**Constantinople, June 10.**—On the 4th of June the Porte replied, by a manifesto, to the Russian declaration of war, in which it endeavors to refute all the grievances of Russia. The Greek question is not particularly gone into in this document, but it is mentioned in such a manner that it is easy to see the intention of the Porte not to suffer any foreign interference in its internal concerns.

The Porte concludes the Declaration with avowing it to be made, that "none may say anything against her," and "to be able to keep clear her conscience of an event which may occasion now and henceforward trouble to so many beings, and perhaps may shake the tranquility of the whole world."

On the part of the Russians, it will be seen that they are marching forward, slowly, to be sure, but in an almost uninterrupted course of victory. In addition to the capture of Brailow, two other fortresses have surrendered—Hirsova on the Danube, and Kustendji, on the Black Sea. The rear on the right and left

banks is still strong, whilst Kustendji affords them the means of receiving, with the greatest facility, supplies of provisions and ammunition from Odessa. In both places, considerable quantities of artillery and ammunition, as well as military stores fell into the hands of the Russians.

The Turks were constantly adding to their preparations for defence, but the utmost moderation was observed, and the preparations are not upon a very extensive scale. Eye witnesses affirm, that the number of troops destined for the defence of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles does not exceed, at the utmost, 20,000 men. One corvette, 12 fire-ships, 12 row-boats, 6 large vessels laden with cannon, ammunition, &c. have lately left Constantinople, for the Dardanelles and part for the fortresses on the Black Sea. On the 2d, there was a grand review at the summer palace at Beschikitsch. On the 6th, 6,000 militia arrived from Asia, and have been sent towards the Danube. A firman has lately been published, calling upon the people to be ready to march in a mass, with the Grand Vizier, against the Russians.

The Liverpool Courier of the 10th has an article relative to the grant passed for the erection of military works in Canada, in which the United States are charged with an appetite for territorial acquisition as strong as that of Buonaparte, "and other royal land measures." It is a very injudicious piece of scribbling; as it seems to admit that the loyalty of the Canadians needs to be vindicated.

**Affairs of Portugal.**—Matters have come to a crisis in Portugal, where the Three Estates of the Nobility, the Clergy and the Deputies of the People, each holding its separate sittings in different churches, have proclaimed Don Miguel King, and he has accepted the honor, with all due humility. The Courier says:—"In order that the guilt and infamy of the transaction might be more complete, three Churches were selected for the meeting of each of the Three Estates. The temples of the Divinity were profaned by this unparalleled set of perjury and treason—and thanksgivings for the accession of Miguel to the throne were offered up at the very altar on which not six months ago, this same Miguel had taken a solemn oath to govern the kingdom in the name and under the authority of his brother, as Regent! A farther profanation of religion occurred on the day of Miguel's assumption of the Crown, when *Te Deum* was celebrated in all the Churches—*Te Deum* for the success of the foulest perjury and treason!"

All the foreign Ambassadors immediately quitted the Kingdom, on the consummation of the treason, and Miguel will of course be left to manage the civil war which has broken out, as he may. The Three Estates have petitioned his Majesty that he might deign "to provide for his august marriage, that the succession to the crown may not be endangered by the delay of such necessary espousals."

**Mr. O'Connell**, the celebrated Irish barrister, has been elected to Parliament from the county of Clare: he beat his opponent, Mr. Fitzgerald, 1075 votes. By the laws of Great Britain, Roman Catholics cannot sit in Parliament without they take certain oaths, which amount to a denial of their tenets, and it is those laws which exclude them. But there is not it appears any law which prohibits a Roman Catholic from being nominated and elected as a member of Parliament, and therefore, the Catholic Association took advantage of this circumstance, and, at the same time, give a striking proof of the immense influence they held over the people, in the election of O'Connell. The Morning Chronicle states that a question was raised by some of the Freeholders as to the eligibility of Mr. O'Connell, on account of his being a Catholic; and much argument was expended by the Counsel on the point. Mr. Keatinge, the Assessor, however, advised the High Sheriff to return Mr. O'Connell, as he could not know whether he would or would not take the oaths, none being prescribed to a Candidate, and Mr. O'Connell was accordingly returned—of the correctness of the decision there can be no doubt.

The election of Mr. O'Connell has excited the most intense interest throughout England. It is stated that Charles Butler, the veteran English Catholic Lawyer, has given a solemn opinion that O'Connell may take and hold the seat to which he is elected, under the British laws and constitution.

#### The Markets.

**Fayetteville, August 28.**—Cotton, 8 to 9; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 3 a 4; whiskey, 25 a 30. United States bank notes, 64 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per cent. pre.

**Charleston, Aug. 30.**—Upland cotton 9 1/2 a 1 1/2; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees-wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 15; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 14 to 15 per cent. ditto.

**Cotton.**—We have heard of the sale of some Uplands during the week, at prices ranging from 9 1/2 to 11 cents, principally at 10 a 10 1/2 for a 50

and considered as a parcel. It cannot be said that there are any established rates, as there is no regular business, and scarcely any purchasers in the market.

**Columbia, S. C. August 29.**—Cotton, 8 to 10; corn 45 a 50; wheat 62 1/2 a 87 1/2; flour 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; bacon 7 to 10, hams 12 to 14; whiskey 45 to 45; salt 75; North-Carolina bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 14 to 2.

**Camden Aug. 30.**—Cotton, 9 a 10; wheat 62 1/2 S. C. Money; Flour 3 1/2 a 4 00, out of the wagon corn 37 1/2; Salt 70 cents.

**Cheraw, Aug. 29.**—Cotton, none in market; bacon, 7 to 8; flour, \$4 per barrel; corn, 3 1/2; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 35; whiskey 30; beef, 3 to 4; butter 12 1/2 to 15; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flax-seed, 70.

**Petersburg, August 29.**—Cotton, 9 to 10; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7 1/2—refused, 1 1/2 a \$2 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 6 a 8; land, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents. North Carolina bank bills, 7 to 8 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

**New-York, Aug. 29.**—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11 1/2; cotton bagging, hemp 20 to 21, flax 16 to 18; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia 5, except Darien, which are 50 per cent.

**Cotton.**—Advices from Liverpool to 16th July state that there is an active demand for cotton, at an advance of 1-8d. per lb. Uplands, 10 to 11 1/2 cents.

#### DIED.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on Monday, 18th ult. Mr. John Gabard, a native of the city of London, and for many years a respectable citizen of this county. Mr. Gabard's age was not known with certainty; but from particular incidents connected with his life, it is thought he was one hundred and two years old. He came to this country previous to the revolution; and although he died in poverty, yet, his poverty did not lessen that respect which was entertained by his neighbors, for his intelligence and worth. He has left a wife and several children to lament their loss.

In Washington city, on the 20th ult. Col. Josiah Snelling, of the 5th regt. U. S. infantry, in the 46th year of his age.

At Monte Video, Rowan county, on the 5th ult. Margaret Ann Jones, youngest daughter of Dr. Joseph W. Hillard, aged about 17 months.

In this county, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Catharine Smith, wife of Mr. James Dunn Smith. Also, a few days previously, Mrs. Rainy, wife of Mr. Wm. Rainey.

#### REMOVAL!

I INTEND removing from Salisbury in about two months from this time: those indebted to me by note, will please call and pay the same; and those that have open accounts, will also please to call and close the same at or before the October court next; those that fail to comply with the above requests, may expect to find their papers without discrimination, in the hands of an Officer for collection.

Sept. 8th, 1828. GEO. MCCONNAUGHEY.

#### RACES!

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, the 30th October, and continue three days.

First day: two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding;

Second day: mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day;

Third day: county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

HY. GILES, Sec'y.

3d Sept. 1828. 4034

#### Regimental Order.

THE officers commanding companies in the 63d (or Cabarrus) regt. N. C. militia, are commanded to parade in Concord, on the 3d day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. with the companies under their command, fully equipped as the law directs, both men and officers; also, the field and staff officers will appear at the same time and place to parade the men, and march to the field at 10 o'clock, and be reviewed at 12 by the Brigadier.

All officers belonging to the above regt. are commanded to appear in Concord on the 3d day of October next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with side-arms, for drilling.

Captains will notify their subalterns, musicians with their instruments of music, and orderly sergeants, to appear on said day of drill.

By order of the Col. Comd. of said regiment, 2632 D. WILFE, Adj.

Head-Quarters, Concord, Sept. 1st, 1828.

N. B. Each Captain in the regiment is commanded to have two Pioneers detailed from his company, to be and appear in Concord on the day of drill, with tools suitable to clear ground for the General Review; and in consideration of this service, such pioneers shall be exempted from one day's company muster, their captains determining when the exemption is to take place. WM. ALLEN, Col. Comd.

WHEREAS my wife Betsey Willis, left my bed and board on the 29th ult. without any good cause: this is therefore to forewarn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. If she will return, she shall be kindly received, and no loss made about it, provided she deems herself as a good and affectionate wife should do.

GEO. WILLIS.

Sept. 1st, 1828. 1w

#### Lost or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 59

#### Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 24 1828. 73

#### Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Adj.*  
Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

#### CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against a note of hand, purporting to have been drawn by me, for \$325, dated about 17th April, 1828, as I never gave such a note to any body. Said note has been in the hands of Christopher Irvine, and is witnessed on the back of it.

ALLEN BOROUGHS.

Aug. 20, 1828. 3531

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

**COWAN & REEVES**  
HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

**Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.**

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.  
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt53

#### Regimental Order.

Head Quarters 63d Reg't, N. C. Militia, 2

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1828.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the 1st Rowan (or 63d State) Regiment of N. C. Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for regimental muster and review. It is strictly enjoined on officers to appear completely equipped, or the law will be enforced against them.

The commissioned officers are ordered to appear at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 21st, with fire-arms, for drill.

EDWARD YARBRO, Col. Comd.

Sept. 1st, 1828. 7136

#### B. S. MacRae,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public. He has a large and convenient Ware-House for the storage of Cotton.

August 15th, 1828. 3531

#### MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently re-painted and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17 1827. 82

#### LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHARD COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendence and controul of his

**Father and Mother,**

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For Boarders or Travellers who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A Bathing House is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

R. C.

July 31. 4631

#### Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 1794

#### Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 23d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named *Lucy*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES E. OWAN, *Sh. Off.*  
July 13, 1828. (348) of Mecklenburg county.



# UNITED STATES' LAW.

NO. LVI.

An Act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of Land Claims in the State of Mississippi.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the claimants of lands within that part of the limits of the land district of Jackson court House, in the State of Mississippi, lying below the 31st deg. of North lat., whose claims have been presented to the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine claims and titles to lands in said District of Jackson Court House, or to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jackson Court House, acting as Commissioners under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act for adjusting the claims to lands, and establishing Land Offices in the District East of the Island of New Orleans," and which have not been reported to Congress, or whose claims have not been heretofore presented to said Commissioners, or to the Register and Receiver acting as Commissioners, or whose claims have been acted upon, but additional evidence adduced, be allowed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to present their titles and claims, and the evidence in support of the same, to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jackson Court House, in the State of Mississippi, whose powers and duties in relation to the same, shall, in all respects, be governed by the provisions of the acts before recited, and of the act of the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the District East of the Island of New Orleans."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to receive and examine such titles and claims, and for that purpose shall hold their Sessions at Jackson Court House, and the town of Shilohborough. They shall give immediate notice after the passage of this act of the time and place of their meeting, but may adjourn from time to time as may best suit the convenience of claimants, upon giving due notice thereof. And the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translation and such other duty as may be required by the said Register and Receiver; and the said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed, as a compensation for their services in relation to said claims, and for the services to be performed under the provisions of the several acts to which this is a supplement, the sum of eight hundred dollars each, and the Clerk the sum of eight hundred dollars; which several sums of money shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the payment of the whole of the aforesaid compensation shall be withheld until a report, approved by him, shall have been made to him by said Register and Receiver, of the performance of the services herein required.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the Court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

## To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states of S. C., Ala., Geor., and Mississippi, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines: from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-3 faster than the common Gins, and at the same time to mount, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins to order, at a short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, August, 1828.

## Revolutionary Claims.

UNDER the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1823.

Treasury Department, Aug. 7, 1828.

Notice is hereby given to those officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above-mentioned act, that a half yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being on that day in full life.

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant, on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses, to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury. To this is to be added the affidavit of the witnesses, sworn before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate authorized to administer oaths, as to the identity of the claimant, and to the fact of his having made the declaration on the day on which it bears date. And to this is to be annexed a certificate, under the seal of the Court of the County, as to the official designation and signature of the Magistrate, and as to his being authorized to administer oaths. The forms of a declaration, affidavit, and certificate, are submitted to this notice.

This evidence should be enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and, if it be deemed satisfactory, the amount found due will be remitted to the claimant in a draft on the most convenient Branch of the Bank of the United States, or will be paid to his attorney, duly authorized under the regulations which have been before prescribed.

Each claimant is requested to indicate, by a note at the foot of his declaration, the Branch of the Bank of the United States on which it would be most convenient for him to receive a draft for the sum that may be due to him; and, if there be no post office in the place of his residence, to mention also the post office at which it would be most convenient to him to receive letters from this Department.

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each Officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state that, although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet, owing to the number of applications, and the investigations necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been, to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

For the purpose of obtaining the amount of pay accruing to me for the half year ending on the 23 day of September, 1828, under the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1823, I, of —, in the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby declare, that I was a — in the — of the Army of the Revolution, in the continental line, (as was more fully set forth on my application for the benefits of the said act,) and that I have been found entitled, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that act, to the pay of a — in the said line.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Before me, —, a — for the county of —, in the State of —, personally appeared, this day, —, and —, of the said county, who did severally make oath that, by whom the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed, is well known to them to be the person therein described, and that he is generally reputed and believed to have been a — in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated; and that the said declaration was made and subscribed by the said —, in their presence, on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

I, —, Clerk of the Court of the County of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a — for the said county, and duly empowered to administer oaths.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

August 8. 4632

## To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 18

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. C. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor. U. Salisbury, May 30, 1828. 19

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, at the late dwelling of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd, in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county, a variety of personal property, belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of

Medicines and	Still and Tubes,
Shop Furniture,	Wheat,
Horses,	Hay,
Hogs,	Oats,
Sheep,	Rye,
Farming Utensils,	Fodder, and sundry

other articles.

Among the Horses, is the celebrated Stud-Horse *Eronas*, now 7 years old, one of the best blooded and finest young Horses in the Western part of the State; also, some thorough bred brood Mares; and some of the Sheep are of a choice breed of Merinos.

On the same day, will be sold a valuable tract of Land, comprising upwards of 100 acres, adjoining James Ellis, Doct. Holt, Ebenezer Moore, James Wiseman, and James Smith. The sale will be continued from day to day, till the property is disposed of.

A credit of 12 months will be given, on receiving bond and approved security from the purchaser. Other particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EBENEZER MOORE, Execut'r. Rowan county, Aug. 25th, 1828. 3131

## Estate of Dr. Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Dr. Robt. Moore, deceased, requests all persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the estate, to make immediate payment; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, need not expect indulgence. Creditors must make known their claims in due form, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. EBENEZER MOORE, Executor. Rowan county, Aug. 25, 1828. 3131

## Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd, we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. CRAIGE, ROBT. N. CRAIGE, Administrators. July 15, 1828.

## Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon.

FOR sale, a first rate Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon; they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at the subscriber's coach and gig manufactory, one door east of the jail, on Main street. NATHAN BROWN. Salisbury, August 8th, 1828. 28

## Coach Making Business.

HARRIS & SPEARS. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of the Town of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the Coach, Gig, and Stage Making Business, in said town, in the Shop on Main street, east of the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. Lander, and formerly by Mr. Pearson, where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business.

Carriages, Pannel & Stick Gigs, Mail Stages, Jersey Wagons, &c. will be made according to order, and on the lowest terms.

Every description of Repairing, done on the shortest notice.

Orders for any kind of work in their line of business, from a distance, will be promptly executed, according to directions.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, with a hope that they will be able to merit it by their assiduous attention to business, the style of their work, and the reasonableness of their prices.

HARRIS & SPEARS. Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1828. 3132

## WAGONERS.

BRINGING TO FAYETTEVILLE. WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the FAYETTE YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and stables. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 69

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

## Valuable Wood Land, and HOUSE & LOT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howard, M. S. R. Fry and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is Woodland, well adapted to the growth of cotton and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house, near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot, on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good Dwelling-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, and a good garden.

Should the subscriber be unable to sell his lot, he will rent on good terms. For terms apply to WILLIAM HOWARD.

Salisbury, Aug. 24th, 1828. 4132

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, SEVEN CORNERS, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 14

## Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article, is just received and for sale at reduced prices by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, August 18th, 1828. 6133

## Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short. July 12th, 1828. 23

## PONTAY.

### TO FREEDOM.

Is there a man whose breast ne'er glow'd  
With Freedom's hallowed flame;  
Whose lips with accents never flow'd  
In praises to her name?  
Oh! bear him hence to Asia's plains,  
Or Afric's deserts drear,  
Where not a ray of Freedom deigns  
The humble hut to cheer!

Oh! there is a charm in Liberty,  
A spell of heavenly birth,  
Which souls from meaner cares can free;  
And lift them far from earth.  
And he whose life's blood bravely flows  
At freedom's glorious shrine,  
May smile in triumph on his foes,  
And deem his fate divine. Y. Y. Z.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The West... While the North and the South are contending for the right and power to govern each other, a new party, like the Fox in the fable, is fast growing up to usurp the right of governing both. Their territory is almost boundless, and the increase of population beyond all parallel. Here is a large and fruitful field for the speculations of wise men upon the economy of nations, and their reflections may be matured and assisted by the following statement of some of the facts in the case. Speaking of the present power of the West, the *Newark*, (Ohio) Gazette makes the annexed calculations:

Fifty years ago there were no English west of the mountains. In 1790 the whole population in the Western States and Territories, was less than 150,000. Now it is about 4,000,000. In 10 years the increase has been not far from 100 per cent. The Western states contain 7 inhabitants on a square mile. The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is 70.

Allowing the ratios of increase to be less as the country grows older, it will be a moderate calculation to say that in 1850, the Western States will possess a more numerous population than the three other divisions of the United States.

When the population shall be as dense as Massachusetts, they will contain 36,960,000. Allowing one soldier to 7 inhabitants, the military force will be 5,280,000. As the unorganized part of the Western country is not taken into this calculation, we may safely calculate that the population at the period referred to, will be more than 40,000,000.

Under the present regulations, every 40,000 send a representative to Congress. The Western States now send 36. In 1850 (regulations continuing the same) they will send 268. The northern, middle, and southern states send 170. According to the best calculations that have been made, the increase of those three divisions will not entitle them to 268 representatives. Electors for President and Vice President are chosen on the same principle. Thus in little more than 20 years, we shall govern the United States, and in 30 years the power of the Western States will be overwhelming. While this generation is alive, the government of the United States will be just what the Western States are disposed to make it. At the contemplated period, the military force of the Western States will be greater than the Emperor of Russia can bring into the field. How important that science and virtue should shed their light over this great valley of the Mississippi, and prepare our citizens to place such men at the heads of departments, as shall save the nation from political shipwreck.

Emperor of Brazil.—A correspondent of the *Salem* (Massachusetts) Gazette, who writes from Rio de Janeiro under date of the 25th June, makes the following mention of Don Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil, and King of Portugal:

"The Emperor is a very good looking man—rather portly, with an open countenance and piercing eyes. He appears in a plain citizen's costume, with frock coat and thin pantaloons, affects no ostentation—is a great whip. I have seen him drive his coach with six horses through these narrow and lumbered streets, as securely and with more velocity than our oldest veterans of the order in the United States would. His daughter the Queen of Portugal and bride elect of Don Miguel (who it is said rejected the alliance on seeing her portrait,) departs for Europe in a few days to complete her education, and the frigate which carries her, will bring back in exchange a wife for Don Pedro."

Stammering.—The following rules for the cure of this disagreeable complaint with which thousands of the human race are afflicted, we find in the *Baltimore Patriot*. If correct, they are calculated to be of service and should be generally circulated in the news-papers.

The secret disclosed.—Commence while respiration and speak slowly; the stammerer always attempts to speak whilst drawing in the breath, but seldom succeeds in uttering a word or sentence, until he has taken in a full inspiration, and begins to respire, when he speaks fluently, until he begins again to draw in his breath.

2. Place the tongue flat on the bottom of the mouth before attempting to speak; the stammerer's tongue always cleaves to the roof, and is there kept by striving to speak whilst respiration.

3. Begin by speaking short sentences, and easy words at the beginning, and terminating with hard ones.

By strictly observing the above rules, we believe that many stammerers may entirely free themselves from any impediment in their speech.

Singular.—In Tioga county, New-York, lately, a child 1 or 2 years old, crept out of the house unnoticed by its parents and sat down upon the ground a short distance from it; and while playing with a pair of shears the little speechless innocent had its attention arrested by the appearance of a rattlesnake, and not aware of any danger, the child struck the animal with the shears—he coiled and sprung by the infant's side—the child gazed with the greatest intensity upon the beautiful though venomous reptile—and for a long time, as the child repeated the strokes, the serpent would hiss and rattle, without attempting in the least to injure the child. The snake was between 4 and 5 feet in length.

Monstrous Taxes.—The *Vermont Chronicle* says, "The distilled spirits sold in Montpelier village, during the year 1827, amounted to 23,461 gallons, which cost the purchasers \$14,138 96. From this and other facts, it is estimated that the whole quantity sold in the county must have been at least 30,131 gallons, costing the consumers, \$20,114 88." Now, if the State government should impose taxes to this amount for objects of public improvement, the Green Mountain boys would rebel.

Well-Leathered.—A gentleman in New York complained the other day at the police of a refractory apprentice, whom he was accustomed to *flag by the hour*, when having entirely exhausted his strength, he found that the rogue had three leather aprons wrapped around his back under his cloak.

Barber-ous.—In the little village of Randolph, Ohio, which contains only about one thousand inhabitants, there are said to be twenty three barbers.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

We understand that a Kentuckian who lately passed through South Carolina with a drove of fine young horses, was answered by almost every person whom he solicited to purchase, "the Tariff, the Tariff"—the little boys and negroes shouted after him, "the Tariff, the Tariff," and finally, he himself, finding not a single purchaser, and grieved to the quick by his ill luck, retraced his way to Kentucky and cursed "the Tariff" at every step.

Small Beer.—Thomas Behr, of Shutesbury, aged twenty three, measures but thirty seven inches in height. He is a proficient in oriental literature. *Boston Statesman*.

Dye for Cotton.—Cotton at Smyrna is dyed with madder in the following manner. The cotton is boiled in common olive oil, and then in mild alkali being cleaned, it will then take the madder dye; and this is the fine color we see in Smyrna cotton yarn. We have heard that the sum of 15,000 was given in England for this secret.

## LEGAL WHISKERS.

After their wine and walnuts sat,  
Talking of this and then of that,  
Two wights, well learned in the law,  
That is, well skilled to find a flaw;  
Said one companion to the other,  
How is it, most respected brother,  
That you of late have shaved away  
Those many whiskers which for many a day  
Had ornamented much you check?  
Sure 'twas an idle, silly freak."  
To whom the other answer gave,  
With look half merry and half grave,  
"Though others be by whiskers graced,  
I longer can't be so mistaken."